

Britain Never Will Falter, Reading Says

Ambassador Stirs Pilgrims With Tenacity to Possess Victory

Predicts America Will Stay to End

Heroic France the Bond That Unites English Speaking Nations

"There shall be no turning back until liberty has been vindicated and saved from despotism," Lord Reading, British Ambassador, declared last night. His hearers, the Pilgrims of the United States and their guests at the fifteenth annual dinner of the society, cheered his utterances, waved flags and then cheered him again until the great banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel echoed to the din.

Lord Reading started the enthusiasm of his hearers when he said:

"We shall never turn back in a war for principle. Our whole strength shall be thrown into the fight. There will be no faltering, no hesitation, until the end until liberty has been vindicated and set upon high, safe from despotism, America and Britain, hand in hand, shall go on making our sacrifices, aye, and making them cheerfully, until democracy has been made safe for the future forever."

There were 1,200 persons there, including many women for the first time at a dinner of the Pilgrims. When Lord Reading finished his speech all were on their feet waving flags and some women, were standing on their chairs. Gay gowns and drab field uniforms of soldiers of the British Empire were everywhere in the picture.

Archbishop of York Honored
The dinner was the first given by the Pilgrims since the United States entered the war. It was in honor of the Most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, the Lord Archbishop of York and Primate of England.

In part Lord Reading said: "I never have forgotten the Pilgrims' banquet in 1915. Another of your great Americans stood at the place of the chairman. It was the late Mr. Joseph Choate. I had known him in England as your Ambassador. He was

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G.B.S.

F. V. Conolly, after waiting for hours at the rehearsals of George Bernard Shaw's "Inca of Perusalem," finally caught the author just as he was giving directions to the Inca to speak like the Kaiser and secured from him an exclusive interview for The Tribune on Mr. Shaw's views regarding the famous Lansdowne letter.

Conolly has written up his interview in dialogue form and you'll find it splendid reading in next Sunday's Tribune. Make sure of your copy by ordering well in advance—today.

so beloved by us that I verily believe he laid the foundation of the strong tie that now exists between us.

"On that occasion he said to me that though the United States had declared its neutrality, and he as a loyal citizen must not violate that neutrality by word or deed, yet, 'My thoughts are not neutral; I am with you heart and soul, and so are 20 per cent of the American people.' And time has proved him right."

"When I came here then we were asking you to lend us money—a half-billion dollars, really a bagatelle in a transaction between nations of the size of America and Great Britain together."

"I should deem myself guilty of the basest ingratitude if I did not remind you how cheerfully it was advanced to us."

"In Washington, if there are any doubts on my part as to the course I shall pursue, there is always the representative of a devoted ally, a man who knows and loves the United States, I am talking of the Ambassador of France, M. Jusserand."

France, the Glorious

"When I think of his glorious country, of the present moment, with her brave and heroic citizens taking their place—aye, and losing them and seeing them filled by others—I know that, whatever may happen, the English-speaking people will never forget the example France has given of true and sterling patriotism. France is the bond that brings America and Great Britain together."

Referring to England's determination to enter the war with the violation of Belgium, Lord Reading said: "Looking back upon it now, I am certain that if that momentous decision were to be made again, if we knew then what rivers of blood were to flow, what pain and sorrow were to follow, we would have made the same decision; we should still have decided for honor."

"Germany had counted on the British Empire being disrupted. Instead we had the spectacle of Canada, India, Australia responding splendidly to the call of the mother country. South Africa, that country of the empire with which we had been at war a few short years ago responded just as quickly as the others."

Boer in War Council

"Even now in London in the War Council sits General Smuts, one of those who fought us then. And now he has conducted one campaign in the field for Britain and is sitting in the Cabinet side by side with his former opponents, working for the future welfare of the British Empire. Why?"

"Because he has realized that the British Empire is an aggregation of nations which have the power to rule themselves."

"I will content myself with saying that in Britain now there is a strong determination, grim tenacity, to possess victory."

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and senior vice-president of the Pilgrims, presided in the absence of Chauncey M. Depew. Besides the French and British ambassadors and the Archbishop of York, those at the head table included Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, U. S. N.; the Marquess of Aberdeen, Major General William A. Mann, U. S. A.; Colonel Samuel Tillman, superintendent of United States Military Academy; Major General E. D. Sinton, of the British Embassy; Jacob Gould Schurman, and Bishop Greer.

The Archbishop of York said in part: "We may not always as a people be right. But though we may not be right, one thing stands out apparent, which is that we are a just people and the word of an Englishman is his bond."

"There has been a strain on nerves that tells more than we wish to say, and this strain was relieved far more than you can well believe by the knowledge that the United States had entered the war."

Message from King George
Cable messages were read by Dr. Butler from King George of England and from Viscount Bryce, formerly British Ambassador. The King's message, replying to cable greetings, follows:

"The message from the Pilgrims Society of America has been received by me with feelings of pride and gratification. I warmly thank those who have joined in this expression of greetings to myself and of hopes for that victory which our common cause will bring. The future peace of the world alone can be secured. My countrymen with me will appreciate the honor done to the British Ambassador and the Arch-

bishop of York by his presence at this dinner."

According to the evidence, Eardley rented a house from Britt in 1915. A few months after he had signed the lease, Eardley learned that a man had been murdered in the basement a few years before. He thereupon moved.

Eardley testified he believed the house was haunted.

Willard Re-elected Defence Board Head

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Re-election of Daniel Willard to the chairmanship of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defence was announced late today.

S. Gifford and Grovesman B. Clarkson will continue as director and secretary, respectively, of the commission and of the council.

Avalanche Hits Austrians

Kills 26; Snowstorm Heaviest of This Winter

GENEVA, March 5.—The heaviest snowfall of the present winter in the Swiss Tyrol Alps has occurred during the last twenty-four hours. The snow is from three to six feet deep and is still falling.

One avalanche cut an Austrian military train in two south of Botzen. Twenty-six officers and men were killed.

GERMAN WOMEN IN WARTIME

German women met the German food problem. Their thrift extended to saving cherry stones for the oil they contained. German women filled men's places left vacant in the industrial ranks. German women cared for children and preserved home life. These are the pictures drawn in an intimate story of Germany's organization and domestic life in wartime, as told by

Mary Ethel McAuley

in

"Germany in Wartime"

The personal experiences of an American woman in Germany.

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Roosevelt Soon To Be "As Active As He Ever Was"

He Declares Partial Loss of Hearing Will Not Handicap Him

Going Home to Rest Later He Will Go to Maine; Recent Difficulty in Walking Explained

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's activities will not be curtailed by the recent illness which cost him the use of his left ear. By June, he told reporters at the Hotel Langdon yesterday, he expects to be going full speed ahead again. In the meantime, he will have a few weeks of absolute quiet at Sagamore Hill, punctuated by a trip to Maine late this month.

During this period at Oyster Bay, whether he plans to go this week, he expects to see very few persons outside the immediate family circle, devoting most of his time to quiet literary work, just enough, however, to keep his weight down and educate his muscles to the changes made by the loss of his left ear. His one object, he explained yesterday, is to follow the orders of Dr. Walton Martin, his attending physician, and get back into his habitual good form.

No Loss in Weight
"You don't look much like a sick man," said one of the reporters greeting him yesterday. "How much weight have you lost?"

"I don't know. I don't think I have lost a pound," said he, adding, "You know, I haven't had a chance to weigh myself for some time, of course, is that I have not been able to take any exercise."

"There does not seem to be much difficulty in your walking," suggested another reporter.

"There is not," replied the Colonel. "So long as I keep my mind on walking, I never knew anything of the weakness of my legs. I am now the loss of one would affect a person; I never know those things until they affect ourselves or one we are intimately associated with. Sitting here talking with you, I never know the loss of equilibrium the doctors speak about. Neither would I notice it if I walked straight to that door. But if on my way I turned to look at you, I might find myself walking on my head."

"I will have to be careful for a few days until my muscles become accustomed to the change. Then I will be all right again."

"Will your programme of activities be limited as a result of your illness?" the Colonel was asked.

"No, it will not. I shall have a very quiet time of it at Sagamore Hill for the next few weeks, and by June, the doctors assure me, I will be absolutely all right again. The latter part of the month I expect to go to Maine to speak to the Republican state convention, that is the only engagement I now have. In my return I will take things easy for some time."

Discussion of politics, national and international, the Colonel tabooed on the ground that he had not had the chance to keep as well posted as one should be to discuss such matters.

Pleased Over Hays
"I am, as you know," he said, "extremely pleased with the selection of Will Hays to be national chairman, and I think that he has taken precisely the proper attitude."

"Colonel," said a reporter, "they told us your hospital reading consisted of detective stories."

"Not altogether," he replied. "I also read a great deal on history, and I prize, for greater effectiveness in the common cause, the state has again assumed a position of leadership. In giving this unit of purpose and action, the plan is to get the two parties together in other states if the plans for Indiana materialize as expected."

The conference is said to be the first of its kind in the country, and is being watched by representatives of various Liberty Loan districts, who say they expect to attend to get the two parties together in other states if the plans for Indiana materialize as expected.

Governor Goodrich, in calling the meeting to order, said:

"So long as this is the first time in our history that the two great political parties have assembled, as you have assembled to-day, with an object in view, to get the two parties together in other states if the plans for Indiana materialize as expected."

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Bryan Heads New Prohibition Party

National Organization Formed to Include Every Leading Society in Country

CHICAGO, March 5.—Formation of a national dry federation, which will be composed of practically every leading prohibition society in the country and will be the biggest organization in the world opposing liquor, was announced here to-night. William Jennings Bryan is president of the organization. Active speaking campaigns will be started at once.

The three fundamental objects of the organization are: (1) the national prohibition amendment in the shortest time, success of the prohibition campaign in the six states which vote in the election in November and immediate war prohibition.

Included in the list of Governors, Senators and Representatives who are expected to take active part in the work are: Governors, Milliken of Maine and Whitman of New York; Senators Kenyon, of Iowa; Sherman, of Illinois; Borah, of Idaho, and Sheppard, of Ohio; and Representatives, North Carolina; Randall, of California; Foss, of Ohio; Barkley, of Kentucky, and Kelly, of Pennsylvania.

National headquarters will be in Pittsburgh. Branch offices will be opened immediately in Chicago, Washington, New York and many other cities. The federation has more than \$100,000 in the treasury and several hundred full-time workers.

The federation was organized in New York a week ago at a private meeting of representatives of more than thirty national prohibition societies. Dr. Charles H. Scribner, of Pittsburgh, will be the general secretary.

Truce Is Declared By Indiana Parties To Sell War Bonds

Republicans and Democrats Agree to Join Forces in Campaign

[Special Correspondence]

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5.—An unusual political conference assembled at the State House to-day at the request of Governor James P. Goodrich, the purpose being to call a political truce between parties during the spring drive of the third Liberty Loan. At the conference were Governor Goodrich, Charles A. Breathnach, state Democratic chairman, Will H. Hays, state and also national Republican chairman, the twenty-six Congressional district chairmen of both parties and the county chairmen representing both Republicans and Democrats.

At the session it was decided to bury the hatchet for the time being, form a unit of political effort and make a successful drive, with both parties as a united organization, in putting across the bond issue. The meeting was declared a success.

Indiana is taking the lead among states of the Union in bringing about a combined effort on the part of the two big political parties in support of the Liberty Loan drive. It is expected to be adopted in other states.

George H. Kunscomb, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, who has charge of the sale of the Liberty Loan in Indiana, said at the conference:

"This meeting is one which will ever be memorable in the history of the country. It is the first time that the Republican and Democratic parties have ever disregarded all differences in order that by united effort they may obtain the greatest measure of cooperation and success in the sale of the Liberty Loan. Our nation is fighting, and in doing this they have added a new lustre to the glorious record of their state."

For greater effectiveness in the common cause, the state has again assumed a position of leadership. In giving this unit of purpose and action, the plan is to get the two parties together in other states if the plans for Indiana materialize as expected."

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Gentlemen's Pact On La Follette Vote Short Lived

Agreement Is Broken in Half an Hour in Wisconsin Loyalty Resolution

"Gag Rule" Charged Senator's Supporter Attempted to Have Measure Amended

MADISON, Wis., March 5.—A gentlemen's agreement by members of the state Assembly to shun technicality and proceed to vote to-night on the resolution condemning United States Senator Robert M. La Follette was shattered in the first half-hour of the session. Each side blamed the other.

The break came when Speaker Whittier ruled that forty minutes of debate was all that could be allowed. At this Assemblyman E. J. La Follette floor leader, said that if "gag laws" were to be enforced he would not be bound by the agreement to vote, nor would he cast his ballot.

Every seat in the galleries was taken and there was a disappointed crowd outside in the fog and rain when the night session began. Forty-five members answered to the roll call. The Assembly numbers one hundred members, and the rules provide in cases such as that of the La Follette resolution that passage requires a majority of the whole membership, or fifty-one votes. It also requires this number to raise the call, which permits business to be transacted.

When the Assembly was called to order Speaker Whittier announced that the La Follette resolution was the order of business.

Assemblyman Rosa, who shares the La Follette leadership with E. J. La Follette, said that he wished to amend the resolution. This brought a demand from Assemblyman Chapple, loyalist, for the previous question, which was agreed to. A previous question would have limited debate on the resolution itself to forty minutes. Charges of "gag rule" from E. J. La Follette and his supporters followed. A motion to raise the call showed that the loyalists lacked two votes, or enough to impose their programme on the Assembly.

The vote was 42 yeas and 36 nays. This halted all business for the time being, knitting bags and newspapers came out in the galleries and pipes on the floor, while both sides settled down to wait for the possible arrival of more members, reported near the city on night trains.

During the absence of waiting Assemblyman Martin T. Battis, of Winnebago, loyalist, accused Assemblyman Charles F. Hart, a fellow townsman, of rank pro-Germanism. There were further high words, until the sergeant-at-arms intervened. A second motion to raise the call required in 45 yeas, 32 yeas, five less than necessary. The vote of forty-six showed a loss of three votes from the loyalist ranks, and the majority immediately moved an adjournment, which failed, 37 to 18.

Berger Says He Will Try to End the War

MILWAUKEE, March 5.—Victor L. Berger, candidate for United States Senator on the Socialist ticket, to-day announced his platform.

He says that if elected he will work for the passage of a resolution by Congress directing the President to summon the war-time countries to an immediate armistice and peace conference and the withdrawal of American troops from Europe to procure absolute security for this country.

Argentina Leaning Toward the Entente

BUENOS AYRES, March 5.—The decision of Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador to the United States, to return to Washington means that the government in Argentina is leaning more friendly attitude toward the United States and the Entente Allies. The correspondent also learns that Dr. Naon is studying with President Irigoyen various projects designed to bring Argentina and the United States into closer relationship, with substantial benefits for both countries.

Dr. Naon, after a long conference with President Irigoyen, announced late last night that he had postponed his return to Washington until April. The President has asked Dr. Naon to study several questions concerning Argentine relations with the United States, especially the possibility of obtaining permission for the export from the United States of various articles now under the embargo which are necessary to maintain Argentine industries.

Naon, Upheld by His Government, Will Return to Washington

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Crew of Seadler Reaches Valparaíso

VALPARAISO, March 5.—The Chilean schooner Falcon has arrived here from the Easter Islands, having on board the crew of the German auxiliary cruiser Seadler. The German reached the Easter Islands in a sloop after the cruiser was lost.

The dispatch from Valparaíso evidently refers to Count von Luckner, commander of the famous raider, and five of the officers of the vessel, who reached the island after their ship was lost last fall.

Von Luckner and the officers of the raider were captured through the guide of a Spaniard named Pufon. After the capture of the raider, the Spaniard, Pufon, and the other five Germans put out in an armed motor launch for Pufon and landed on Valparaíso Island in the center of the city. The Spaniard, Pufon, they told in English that they were castaway British sailors.

Understanding German, Pufon readily recognized them as Germans. When he had learned all that was necessary he told MacPherson, a half-caste, who set out in a sailboat for Valparaíso, fifteen miles away. The police were notified and not long after the five Germans and a party were captured "on a bluff" by two white constabulary officers in charge of six unarmed Filipino policemen.

Redmond Has a Bad Day

LONDON, Monday, March 5.—John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons, who underwent operation last Saturday, did not have a very good day, but to-night he was resting easier.

Dr. Robert Oberfohren Is Arrested as Enemy Alien

Agents of the Department of Justice arrested Dr. Robert J. Oberfohren last night, and locked him up as an enemy alien. He is a practicing physician of 524 West 16th Street. The possibility of his internment will be settled to-day, when he is questioned by a United States District Attorney.

Market Quotations for the Housewife

Edited by ANNE LEWIS PIERCE, Director of the Tribune Institute.
With the Collaboration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets, New York Office, and the Bureau of Foods and Drugs of the City Board of Health.

Wednesday, March 6, 1918

The Tribune Institute Consumers' Clubs

WHY ORGANIZE?

The consumer, through force of circumstance, is the man who stands on the end of the line and holds the bag. He is disorganized and individualistic. The farmer has always been the same. He was a lowly person, separated by bad roads from his kind, and the distributors kindly got his goods to market for him "for a slight consideration."

The times have changed; it is being said in a whisper that rumbles around the world that "Food will win the war," and that clever distribution is of no avail if there is nothing to distribute.

The farmer opines that at that rate his labor and that of his wife and his man servant and his ox and his ass are worth something—worth as much as the munition laborers, or the cantonment and ship builders. No more—he is not profiteering; he only wants his—and he says that under war conditions he can't keep on producing unless he gets it.

These cooperating farmers have decided that they will have some real representatives in the State Legislature and have some laws to back them up—seeing as how the efforts of the dairy farmers to protect themselves without consideration for law proved a bit disastrous.

No one cooperates until conditions force him to it. The farmer has seen the light. The distributors have long had it. Now will the consumer organize, not for a fight, but for effective, intelligent protection and representation of his own needs and rights? Then the circle will be complete.

These are some of the deep underlying reasons that lead us to urge consumers' clubs. They are needed for educational purposes as well as to bring eggs and butter to your door at the least possible expense for distribution.

Telephone Morningside 7795 before you forget it and find out how to organize a club. To-day the best grade of eggs is quoted to club members at 40 cents a dozen and butter (highest grade and pasteurized) for 52 cents a pound.

A STATEMENT OF RETAIL PRICES IN TYPICAL STORES AND LOCALITIES (March 5, 1918)

(Prices in cents per pound unless otherwise stated)

PRODUCTS	MANHATTAN		BROOKLYN	
	Retail	Wholesale	Retail	Wholesale